

men mutinied. They made the only two officers who were in the barracks retreat and signified their act of rebellion by tramping on the royalist flag, which was afterward torn to pieces by the mob.

They marched out of the barracks, carrying as their standard a republican flag and taking with them four field guns which belonged to the battery. Before leaving their quarters the mutineers broke into the armory and took all the rifles and ammunition there. These were distributed among the civilian sympathizers, some of whom were then placed as a guard over the barracks.

REBELS ENTRENCH THEMSELVES

The rebel artillery took a commanding position on the heights of the park Praça Marques Pombal and proceeded to entrench themselves. They were supported by a considerable number of revolutionaries, who by this time had gathered in the Avenida da Liberdade, where a fair was in full swing.

The avenue was lined with showmen's booths and refreshment stalls. The revolted soldiers took possession of these and converted them into barricades. The showmen assisted them, perhaps for fear of what would happen to them if they objected. Word of the rising was quickly communicated by telegraph and telephone to other disaffected centers of the city and immediately afterward, in accordance with a prearranged plan, telegraphic and railway communication between the capital and the outer world was cut off. The British cable was cut where it comes ashore at Cascaes.

The Sixteenth Infantry Regiment, in barracks in the northwestern part of the city, hearing of the revolt of the artillery, immediately followed its example. The Colonel and two other officers, who sought to rally the men to their allegiance, were shot down. Led by the sergeants, the troops poured into the streets, where they joined a number of civilian sympathizers.

GOVERNMENT ABANDONED

Meanwhile the Government was recovering somewhat from the stupefaction which the rising caused and sought to take measures to suppress the revolt. The city was declared under martial law. The municipal guards and the Fifth Regiment of Cassadores and an infantry brigade, which had proved their loyalty, were called out.

They took a position on the terraced slopes overlooking the avenue where the insurgents had established their headquarters. Before this could be accomplished, however, the Sixteenth Regiment made a junction with the artillerymen. The police were called out, but lacked a directing head, for immediately the chief of police heard to what proportions the rising had grown he telegraphed to the Minister of War that he was suffering from a sudden attack of fever and was compelled to remain in bed.

As showing how unprepared the authorities were for the outbreak it may be mentioned that several members of the Government were attending dinner parties in distant parts of the city, while the military commander of Lisbon and many officers of the garrison were at Cascaes, a fashionable seaside resort about forty miles by rail from the capital.

BALSAZAR'S FEAST

"King Manuel himself was entertaining President-elect Foz de Alencar. The young King and his entourage were utterly ignorant of the storm that was about to break over their heads. Premature as the rising was, once the die was cast, the republican plans revealed a creditable amount of organization. In the royalist ranks all was chaos. There was no head, no responsible chief. Nobody seemed capable or willing to assume command. It was not until 6 o'clock Tuesday morning that the Colonel-General of Staff arrived in Lisbon to take charge of the operations against the insurgents.

"He made the journey from Cascaes in an automobile but meanwhile events had been developing rapidly in the capital. Among the insurgent soldiers were naval officers in uniform who at the first sign of revolution had abandoned the quarterdeck for the republican camp. As they came ashore from the cruisers and gunboats in the harbor, eager to take part in the fight, they commandeered cab-horses in the streets, and mounting, supplied them with saddles and mounting these extraordinary charges they broke through the encircling royalist lines and joined the rebels. They supported the sergeants who had hitherto been commanding the republican troops.

ROYALISTS FLABBY

"A considerable amount of desecration occurred during the night. There seemed to be an absence of any plan or vigorous offensive on the part of the monarchists, who relied on the fidelity of the troops. The Colonel commanding the royalist army contented himself with holding the revolutionists at bay, believing that when daylight came they could easily be coaxed into submission.

"From the earliest moment measures were taken to insure the safety of the King. An infantry brigade, with machine and field guns, held the precipitous streets bordering the Neoclassical Palace.

MACHINE GUNS AT WORK

"At 3 o'clock Tuesday morning a body of rebel troops, flushed with their initial success, worked their way down the Calçada das Neoclassicas, the thoroughfare to the palace. They were accompanied by a mob of armed civilians. Their purpose was doubtless to attack the palace. The infantry opened with machine guns upon the revolutionists, and a large number were killed.

"The remainder broke and fled in disorder. Many of the mutineers were captured here.

SAILORS REVOLT

"At sunrise came a new source of uneasiness to the monarchists. The sailors in the marine barracks at Alcantara on the bank of the river hoisted the republican flag and sent out detachments to snipe the troops who were guarding the approaches to the palace. The surrounding country is hilly and afforded excellent cover for riflemen. Consequently there was a considerable number of casualties in the royalist ranks.

"Simultaneously with the revolt at the marine barracks three warships of the arsenal hoisted the republican flag. The crews manned the sides and cheered while guns were fired in salute. People ashore crowded to the waterfront and waved revolutionary flags and cheered the crews of the insurgent ships.

"The ships which threw in their lot with the republic were the San Raphael, Adamastor and Dom Fernando. A desperate struggle took place in the Dom Fernando between the royalists and republicans. The former were rapidly

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19

training ships and dilapidated gunboats, which also flew the King's flag.

CITY DESERTED

"The streets were deserted in Lisbon. Save for the rival armed camps it was a city of the dead. I walked to the riverfront. The two republican cruisers which had been moored 300 yards from the shore had weighed their anchors and were steaming across the bay. There was a great deal of foreign shipping in the harbor. Lying near the Dom Pedro was the Brazilian battleship Sao Paulo. Her green and gold Brazilian flag shone brightly in the morning sun. Her crew lined the deck, eager spectators of the stirring events going on.

As the two rebel cruisers drew clear of the encumbering shipping and presented their hulls to the broadside of the Dom Pedro there was intense excitement. Would the royalist ship fire on the rebels? The republican cruisers passed the flagship under easy steam at a range of about 800 yards. They made an admirable target, but the guns of the Dom Pedro were silent. This mark of silent sympathy was not lost on the crews of the rebel vessels, who lined the sides and cheered their comrades vociferously.

ROYAL FAMILY AT GIBRALTAR

King May Be There Too and May Not

The Pope for Monarchy.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

GIBRALTAR, Oct. 7. Between 11 o'clock last night and midnight the Portuguese royal yacht Amalia with the Infante Alfonso and Queen Amalia on board arrived here.

It is believed that King Manuel and his grandmother, Maria Pia, are also on the yacht, but this cannot be confirmed at the moment.

Lisbon, Oct. 6. The Government held its first formal council to-day. It is believed that the republican triumph is secure in the whole country. The Government has appointed civil governors in all the provinces.

Several royalist officers are under arrest including Ayres Ornelas, who was one of former Premier Francisco's Ministers.

It is reported that Campolide College in the outskirts of the capital was pillaged by an armed mob and the professors seized.

President Braga made a tour of the city in an automobile to-day, accompanied by President-elect Foz de Alencar of Brazil. The British Minister has requested an interview of Senhor Machado, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Oct. 7. Private telegrams received by merchants and shippers here and in Liverpool in the afternoon and evening report that everything was quiet in Lisbon at noon yesterday. The English residents and tourists are safe and well. The consulates, banks and custom houses are closed, but the situation is improving. Activity in the harbor is being resumed.

The Daily Mail has received a telegram from Theophile Braga, Provisional President of Portugal, dated 11:55 P. M. October 6, announcing the proclamation of a republic and its recognition by the people and the army. He continues:

"The deposed royal family is in flight. The Government of which I am President has taken every precaution to guarantee the lives and safety of the King and his family whether they embark on some foreign vessel or leave Portugal by land."

"Public order has been perfectly main-

tained by the republican forces, and even the people themselves. Their enthusiasm is indescribable. Several army officers, who were partisans of the monarchy until yesterday, have now joined us."

"Several country towns are enthusiastically on our side. The stability of the republic is assured by the terms of the whole country. It will respect all the natural covenants of Portugal and will be pleased to further the consolidation, on a moral and practical footing, of good relations with foreign peoples and of the alliance with England."

An hour later Senhor Braga telegraphed: "We continue to receive fresh recruits. We have just recorded the adhesion of the governor of the entrenched camp of Lisbon, namely, Gen. Alvaro Cardenas, formerly Minister of War under the deposed King."

ROME, Oct. 6. Officials at the Vatican state that nothing has yet been received from the Papal Nuncio at Lisbon, but several Portuguese Bishops have telegraphed saying the struggle is still fierce and that the revolutionists are not yet assured of victory.

The Pope in no wise considers the monarchy definitely lost. He believes the republic cannot last and that it will only open an era of disorder and anarchy, after which Portugal will return to the monarchy. The Pope as soon as communications are restored, will order the Portuguese clergy to adhere to the monarchy.

BRITAIN, Oct. 6. A letter in financial circles that Queen Amalia of Portugal long foresees the catastrophe that has befallen her house and transferred the bulk of her private fortune to foreign banks, mainly British, some time ago.

DAY OF PROCLAMATIONS

Portuguese Republic Puts on a Bold Front Pretender Heard From.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LISBON, Oct. 6. Demonstrations by the victorious troops supporting the new republic continue to-day and a huge multitude is marching triumphantly through the streets.

President Braga has notified the foreign ministers of the proclamation of the republic and the establishment of a provisional Government. The latter, he says, is a guarantee of public safety and order. He has issued the following manifesto:

"The provisional Government of the Portuguese Republic salutes the troops by land and sea who in cooperation with the people established the republic. For the happiness of the fatherland it confides in the patriotism of all."

"The republic is for the whole people and the Government therefore hopes that the officers of the army and navy who have not taken part in the revolutionary movement will present themselves at headquarters to guarantee most absolute loyalty to the new administration. In the meantime the revolutionists must retain all their positions for the defence and consolidation of the republic."

Gen. Carvalhosa is appointed commander of the Lisbon division.

Senhor Leao, the new Civil Governor of Lisbon, has issued the following edict: "To the People. Order and security. That is the motto of the fatherland liberated by the republic. We ask the citizens of Lisbon to be the first to maintain public tranquillity, respect for the persons and property of foreigners and respect for the persons and property of Portuguese, whatever be their position or profession, political or religious opinions."

The following proclamation was distributed among the people last night:

"TO THE PEOPLE OF PORTUGAL. The people and the army and navy have proclaimed the republic. The dynasty of the Braganzas, malevolent and willful disturbers of social peace, has been forever proscribed from Portugal."

This rare and notable event, the expression of the people of an indomitable race and the redemption of a country the bravery of which has rendered it legendary, fills with joy and enthusiasm the hearts of patriots. This day puts an end finally to the slavery of this country and the beneficent aspiration of a regime of liberty rises luminous in its virgin essence.

Citizens, the passing moment repays and recompenses for all the struggles, all the painful conditions from which we have suffered. Let this moment be the beginning of an epoch of austere morality and immaculate justice. Let us in glorious communion of principles make our sacrifice for our country the basis of our political programme and let generosity toward the conquered be the basis of our moral programme.

Citizens, let one interest alone, the interest of the fatherland, animate you, and let one desire, the desire to be great, unite us. The republic trusts that the people will maintain social order, respect, justice, devote themselves to the common cause of liberty and consolidate with love and sacrifice the work which arises from the Portuguese Republic."

MEXICO, Oct. 6. Primos Miguel of Braganza, the pretender to the Portuguese throne, in an interview here, asserts that the ringleader of the revolution are not Republicans, but Conservatives who were moved to take the present step by their hatred of the Liberals. Prince Miguel does not believe that the republic will last long.

He was aware, however, that the present movement was in preparation, but refused to take part in it while the existing dynasty was on the throne.

PARIS, Oct. 6. A despatch from Dr. Affonso Costa, the Minister of Justice of the new republic, says numerous messages are arriving from the provinces and assuring the Government of support.

Mlle. Deslys Heard From

Dancer in Vienna Gets Maximum of Advertising Out of Lisbon Incident.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

VIENNA, Oct. 6. Mlle. Gaby Deslys,

the French dancer whose name has been connected with that of King Manuel, who is said to have showered gifts upon her, is filling a vaudeville engagement here. She says she is indignant at the stories that King Manuel supported her and that Portugal is suffering from his extravagance and her ruin.

She said today: "I am making \$250 a night dancing. I am richer than the King perhaps."

She went on to say that when she went to Lisbon in February to perform at a charity concert she stayed at a hotel and not at the palace. She never received anything from King Manuel but small gifts of affection.

She received a letter from him recently, she added, in which he said he hoped to meet her in Paris in October.

SINGLE TAXERS TO BRAGA

Henry George Followers Congratulate Portugal's New Ruler.

The Manhattan Single Tax Club at a meeting held last night sent the following cable to Portugal's new ruler:

Braga, President, Lisbon. The Manhattan Single Tax Club, founded by Henry George, congratulates the people of Portugal on their attainment of political freedom and hopes that economic freedom will soon follow.

FREDERICK C. LEITCH, President Single Tax Club.

SUICIDE OF F. M. LUTON

Publisher Kills Himself in the Bathroom of His Brooklyn Home.

Francis M. Lutton, the publisher of 23 City Hall place, was found dead yesterday morning in the bathroom at his home at 839 St. Mark's avenue, Brooklyn, with his throat cut and a pocket knife on the floor near the body.

Mr. Lutton had been for many years a sufferer from intestinal trouble, and it is believed that the disease drove him to suicide. No other member of the family was in the house on Wednesday night, his wife having left in the morning for Hartford, Conn., where a sister and her only daughter, Mrs. C. C. Hoge, live. Yesterday morning the maid went upstairs to call Mr. Lutton to breakfast and found his room vacant. After the finding of his body in the bathroom a telegram was sent to Mrs. Lutton that her husband was very ill, and she hurried back in an automobile, reaching the house early in the afternoon.

The relatives and friends of Mr. Lutton say that he had no trouble in his domestic or business relations and that his suicide was the result of his brooding over his malady. Dr. Jacob Fuchs, who is a friend of Mr. Lutton, says that he had for some time been depressed and melancholy over his intestinal trouble, but there is no truth in the report that he had been contemplating suicide. He was, we thought, but he would not be convinced that such was the fact. He worried and was cast down, and nothing could raise his spirits.

Mr. Lutton had a country house on Peconic Bay at Mattituck, L. I. He was an enthusiastic automobile and horse man. He owned a \$20,000 automobile and a library to Mattituck. His publishing firm prints the People's Home Journal and several other publications, as well as novels and literature.

Mr. Lutton was in his fifty-third year. He was born in Mattituck, and when 15 years old he apprenticed himself to a printer in the office of the Suffolk Weekly Times at Greenport. Within a year he came to New York and got employment in the printing house of S. W. Green in Franklin street. When 31 years old he and two of his friends started the Cricket on the North, a monthly magazine, which he edited for four years. Four years later he started in the publishing business on his own account.

WILL FLY AS AN AMATEUR

Harmon Wants Aero Authorities to Recognize Non-Professional Class.

Clifford B. Harmon yesterday added his name to the list of contestants for the international aviation trophy, with the understanding that his position as an amateur aviator should not be affected. He told the committee that he would be ready to enter the elimination trials with a high power motor plane.

Mr. Harmon said last night that he would give up flying if the Aero Club of America failed to recognize the amateurs at meetings sanctioned by the organization. He said that while the foreign clubs had ruled against the distinction the Aero Club of America has the power to recognize amateurs and that a meeting of the board of governors will be held to decide the question. "It has cost me too much to establish my standing as an amateur," he said, "and I don't propose to become a professional."

He said that excepting Glenn H. Curtiss he probably could have filled more professional engagements than any other aviator in this country, if he had been decided to enter for regular prize money.

It was said by a representative of the international aviation tournament last night by the Royal Aero Club of Great Britain to take the place of Grahame-White on the English team for the speed race to Paris. Mr. Grahame-White, who is a member of the Aero Club of America, is a graduate of Georgetown College in his home town and of the Cornell Medical School. He became a doctor at Fordham and in July, 1908, and resigned last January to take private practice.

CONNERS HERE

With a Prediction That 100,000 Republicans Will Vote for Dix.

William J. Connors of Buffalo, lately Democratic State chairman, was seen at the Waldorf yesterday wearing a smile which made the early morning shadows in Peacock Alley shrink tremblingly away. Mr. Connors, whose friends no longer refer to him as "Fingy," was resident in a long tailed coat and a tall hat that shone as if it could claim to be a paper hat. He emphatically denied that he was in New York at this time coinciding almost with the approach of William Randolph Hearst, except for mere convenience, and he also declined to compare Mr. Hearst and Col. Roosevelt.

"But I tell you what," said the gentleman, "I am not here to make a speech or to vote the Democratic ticket, and as he hurried out the shadows came back into the alley."

MUNROE COMES TO BE PINCHED

ONE OF THE LAUNDRY FIRM W. CUSKED SHREDDING BY MAIL.

Case Founded on the Wide Sales Two Years Ago of What Purported to Be Stock in the British and Marconi Companies—H. G. Robinson a Witness.

George H. Munroe, one of the enterprising Munroe brothers, originally of Montreal, who have sold everything from Montreal and Boston Consolidated Copper to United Shashine and were known to the curb market as laundrymen for their wash sales of the first stock, appeared before United States District Attorney yesterday afternoon and asked if it was true that there was a warrant for his arrest on the charge of using the mails to defraud. Mr. Munroe was told that his surmise was correct; there was such a warrant and would he please consider himself under arrest.

Munroe was then taken before Commissioner Shields and the complaint of Frank A. O'Brien, a post office inspector, was read to him. The complaint stated that George H. Munroe and one other had used the mails to defraud investors in selling stocks of the Marconi Wireless companies of Canada and Great Britain, upon which no deliveries were made. The complaint cited as a specific offense the sending of a letter and business literature to Carmine Vognati of 21 Tyler street, Somerville, Mass., on November 3, 1907. The complaint was based on information given by H. G. Robinson and Walter Watson.

Commissioner Shields held Munroe in \$2,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury. The trial was furnished.

The arrest of another man is made in the course of clearing up a case which began two years ago with the arrest of Lewis Robinson and subsequently of his son, Horace Greeley Robinson. Those arrests, like the present arrest, arose out of the dealings of the brokerage firms of Robinson & Robinson and Munroe & Munroe in Marconi Wireless stock. Neither Robinson has been convicted.

Chief Inspector Dickson of the post office inspectors' office is said to have in his possession evidence which shows that by an elaborate system of public relations and propaganda from the platform throughout the country, Munroe & Munroe, who went through bankruptcy in 1907, sold large quantities of stock in the Canadian and the English Marconi companies without making deliveries. This was two years and more ago. The post office inspectors were looking up many complaints when the firm of Munroe & Munroe disappeared from its offices in the Lord's Court Building after a Sheriff had seized the office furnishings and it was found that Robinson & Robinson were the successors of Munroe & Munroe in the wireless stock selling.

When in May, 1909, Horace Greeley Robinson, who was the traveling lecturer of the outfit, was arrested in New York on a warrant from San Jose charging him with larceny under false pretenses, he immediately admitted that even in India and Egypt he had disposed of wireless stock and he said he guessed he had sold between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000 worth of stock. He said he had been a representative of Munroe & Munroe and Robinson & Robinson. Robinson jumped his bail once and San Jose had got tired of the case when he was rearrested, and he was released after he had settled the little matter of the forfeited bail. Now he is giving information.

It is claimed yesterday that George Munroe's arrest had brought temporary embarrassment to a scheme which he and his brother, Alexander, had nearly perfected. With the month of George Munroe is understood to have made every preparation to open at 176 Broadway the Dominion Bankers Corporation and sell its stock for \$100,000,000 worth of its stock.

RECEIVES U. S. DELEGATES

President of Panama Entertains Returning Pan-Americans.

PANAMA, Oct. 6. A reception was given last night in honor of the American delegates to the Pan American Conference, recently closed in Buenos Ayres, by acting President Arismendi. There were present a large number of prominent citizens and officials from the Canal Zone. The greatest cordiality was manifested.

Yesterday morning the delegates visited the canal in automobiles. They are highly pleased with the courtesies shown them. All sailed from Colon this afternoon for New York by way of New Orleans.

It is reliably reported that Belisario Porras will replace Señor Arismendi as Minister at Washington.

THE MORANES BOTH BETTER

Aviating Brothers, Injured in Falling, Passed a Good Night.

PARIS, Oct. 6. The Moran brothers, the noted aviator, and his brother Robert, who accompanied him as a passenger in the attempt of yesterday to win the Michelin prize of \$20,000 for a flight from Paris to Clement Ferrand, are improving as respects the injuries they received when the machine fell to the ground after it had been in the air a short time.

STIMSON AT A COUNTY FAIR

He Reminds the Farmers That Though Born in This City He Owe a Farm.

FONDA, N. Y., Oct. 6. Ten thousand people gathered at the Fonda Fair grounds this afternoon where the sixty-ninth annual fair of the Montgomery County Agricultural Society is being held, to give welcome to Henry Lewis Stimson of New York, the Republican nominee for Governor. Mr. Stimson said:

"It gives me great pleasure to be here with you today. When I gave my promise to your energetic chairman, Mr. Folmester, a week ago at Stratford, I did not realize the difficulties there would be in the way of my fulfilling the engagement. But I had given my promise and I knew of the pleasure it would give me, and as here I am, I am not here in a sense to make a political speech, but I assure you it is a great pleasure to be here nevertheless. Although I was born and brought up and have far have worked in the city of New York I come of up-state lineage."

The country boy has many advantages which the city boy never had. I felt this keenly, and as soon as I was old enough and had gotten along well enough I chose a farm to grow old upon. I secured a farm in Suffolk county on Long Island. After passing through our grounds and viewing the exhibits it seems to me that I have improved my declining years more than I could have done in the city. I have done your president, Mr. Folmester, his early years. It seemed to me that he was a little uncertain as to the difference between a pumpkin and a squash."

ONE MORE CASE OF CHOLERA

Went to Sick Person Has It Ship to Come Up Monday.

The improbability of cholera spreading even if a case should pass quarantine inspired Health Officer Doty to say yesterday that there was just as much likelihood of London being again ravaged by the "black death." Among a people who in times of epidemic boil the water they drink and are inclined to pay strict attention to sanitary laws there should be no fear of any of the old "scourges."

The man in the fire room of the steamship Moltke who caused the detention of the liner at quarantine has cholera. He is Rudolf Sellitsch and it is supposed that he got the disease while the steamship was at Naples. Dr. Doty says that Sellitsch will probably get well.

The five day quarantine at this port will not be applied to cabin passengers even if there should be cholera cases in the steerage. There never has been a case of cholera in the cabin of any liner from infected ports in the memory of men alive and there is little probability of one now. Cabin passengers, Dr. Doty said, are not likely to be exposed to the disease, and being intelligent are likely to take care of themselves.

The Cunarder Carpathia, from Adriatic and Mediterranean ports, arrived yesterday afternoon and was detained at quarantine after detention of half a day at Quarantine. Two of her steerage passengers, a man and a child, had died on the trip and were buried at sea. They had embarked at Fiume, where there is no cholera, and the ship's surgeon convinced Dr. Doty that they did not have cholera. The Austro-American liner Alcega is to arrive at quarantine tonight to await the result of a bacteriological examination in the case of an infant who was very sick on the arrival of the ship.

The Moltke will be detained until Monday morning with all her steerage passengers and the Sant Anna will be released on Sunday afternoon.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6. There was a conference of Treasury officials to-day to consider the expediency of putting an embargo on merchandise shipped to the United States from the cholera infected district of Europe. At the conclusion of the conference Surgeon-General Wyman said that the officers had reached the conclusion that conditions were not yet serious enough to warrant such drastic action.

BATTLESHIP FLEETS CRUISE

Itinerary May Be Changed on Account of Cholera in European Ports.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6. The itinerary of the coming cruise of the Atlantic battleship fleet, which will begin on November 1 next, may be considerably modified as a result of the prevalence of cholera at some of the ports to be visited. Under the original schedule the fleet was to sail from Hampton Roads about November 3 for Gibraltar, where the different divisions of the fleet were to separate to visit Mediterranean and European ports. In view of the prevalence of cholera at Italian and Greek ports it is likely that the visit to those places will be omitted.

Surgeon-General Charles S. Stokes has been instructed by Acting Secretary of the Navy Winthrop to investigate the cholera situation abroad.

His report will be the basis for the modification of the itinerary. It is one of the ports to be visited, and the vessels were to sail to the port of Genoa. It is, however, there is any disorder as a result of the recent revolution Lisbon will be stricken from the itinerary.

OPERATED ON SCULPTOR'S SON

Little Moore Barnard, Knocked Down by an Auto, Is Progressing Favorably.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. PARIS, Oct. 6. Moore Barnard, the six-year-old son of George Gray Barnard, the American sculptor, who sustained a fractured skull yesterday by being knocked from his bicycle by an automobile, was operated on to-day by Dr. Doyen, in the presence of 200 surgeons. The operation was successful and the patient is making favorable progress.

CRIPPLED REWARD PAID

Capt. Kendall of the Montrose Gets \$1,250 for Discovering Fugitives.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. LONDON, Oct. 6. The reward of \$1,250 offered by Scotland Yard for information as to the whereabouts of Dr. Crippen and his wife was to-day paid to Capt. Kendall of the Montrose, a motorist on which the pair were discovered last July.

Income of \$200,000 for Gabriel Clark's Wife.

The will of Gabriel du Val Clark of 41 West Seventy-second street, who died at Atlantic City, September 19, leaves \$200,000 of a 1 per cent. annuity in trust to his wife, Josephine Agnes Clark, and the testator says that while he is confident that his wife will respect his wishes and intentions as expressed in the will, "to guard fully against any undue and evil counsel which may seek to influence my wife," he revokes the bequest to her if she attempts to have the will set aside.

It is fully expected that the will will be set aside, and the estate will be divided among the testator's daughter, Gabrielle Edmondson Gambrell, who is residuary legatee. The \$200,000 is said to be but a small part of the estate